312. SUPPORTS, CABINET STRUCTURES
4 Wardrobes
Timms
45-37-1C
#4,311 1897
(2 SHEETS) SHEET 1.
4
FURNITURE, Wardrobes.

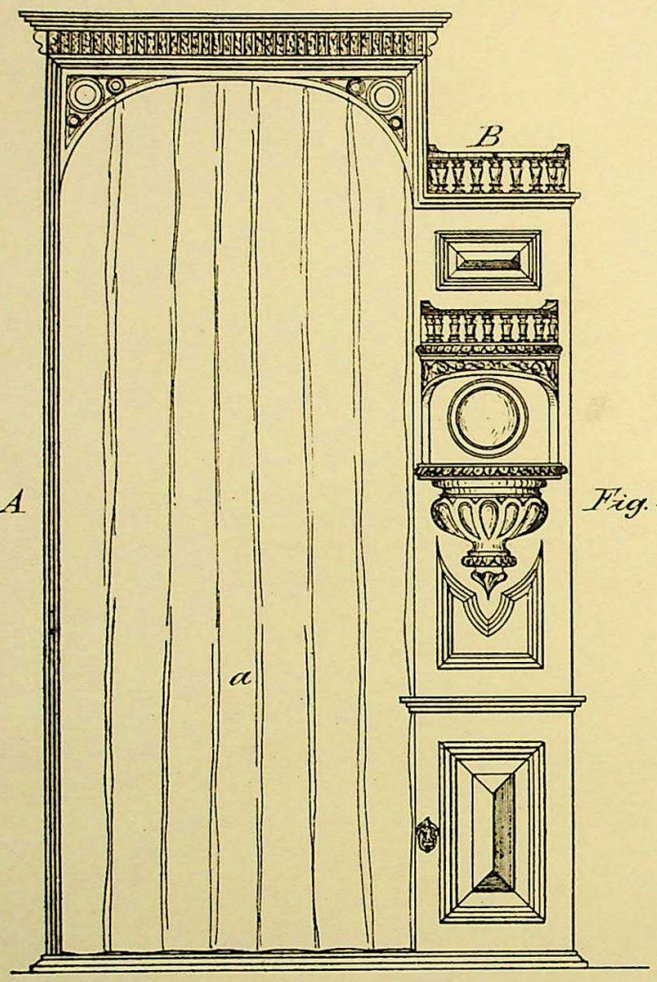


Fig. 1.

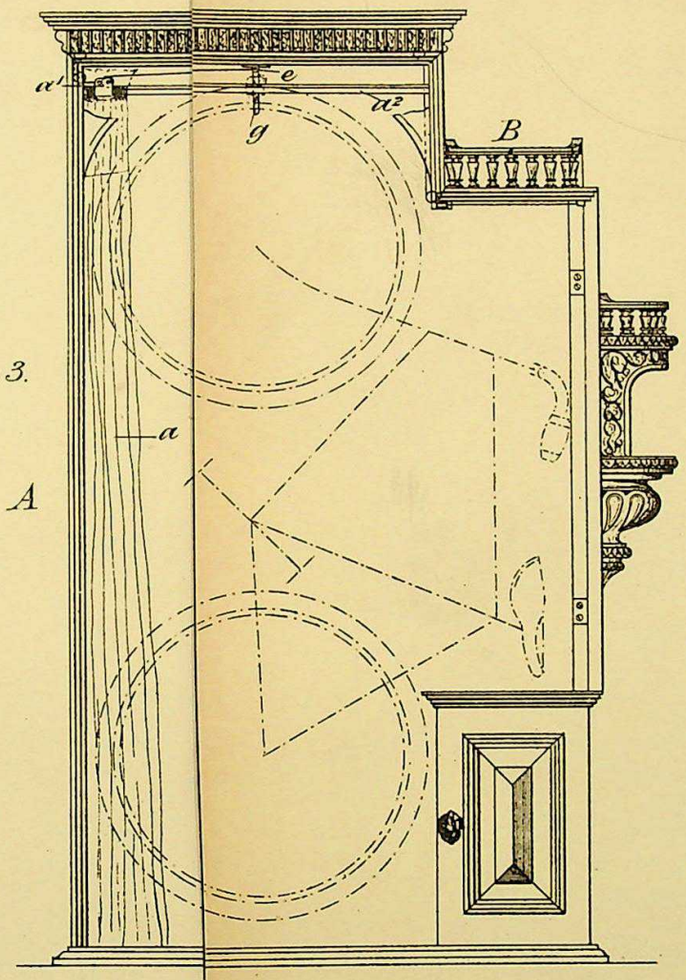


Fig. 3.

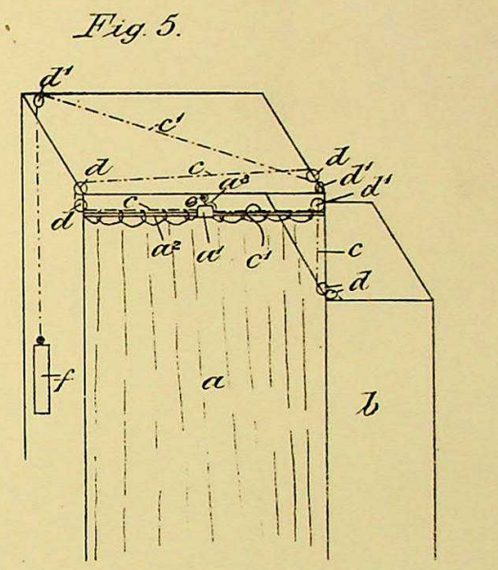


Fig. 5.

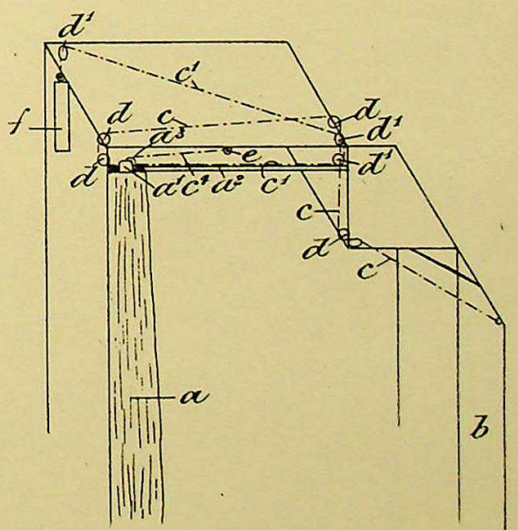


Fig. 6.

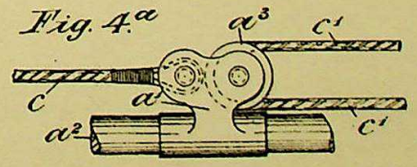


Fig. 4ª

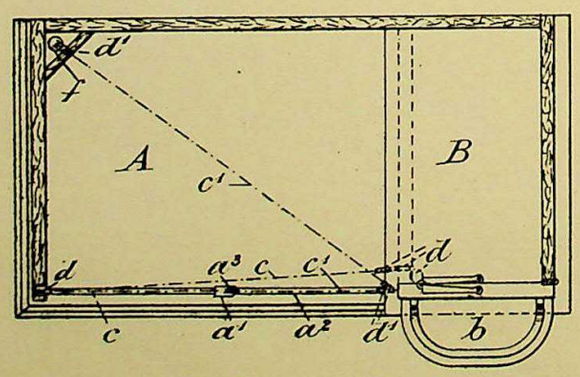


Fig. 2.

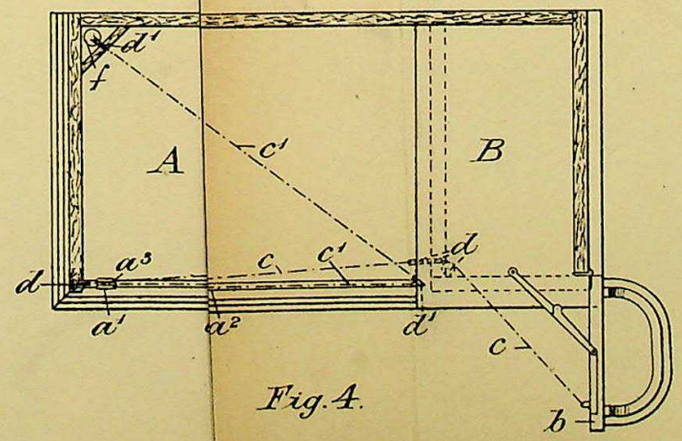
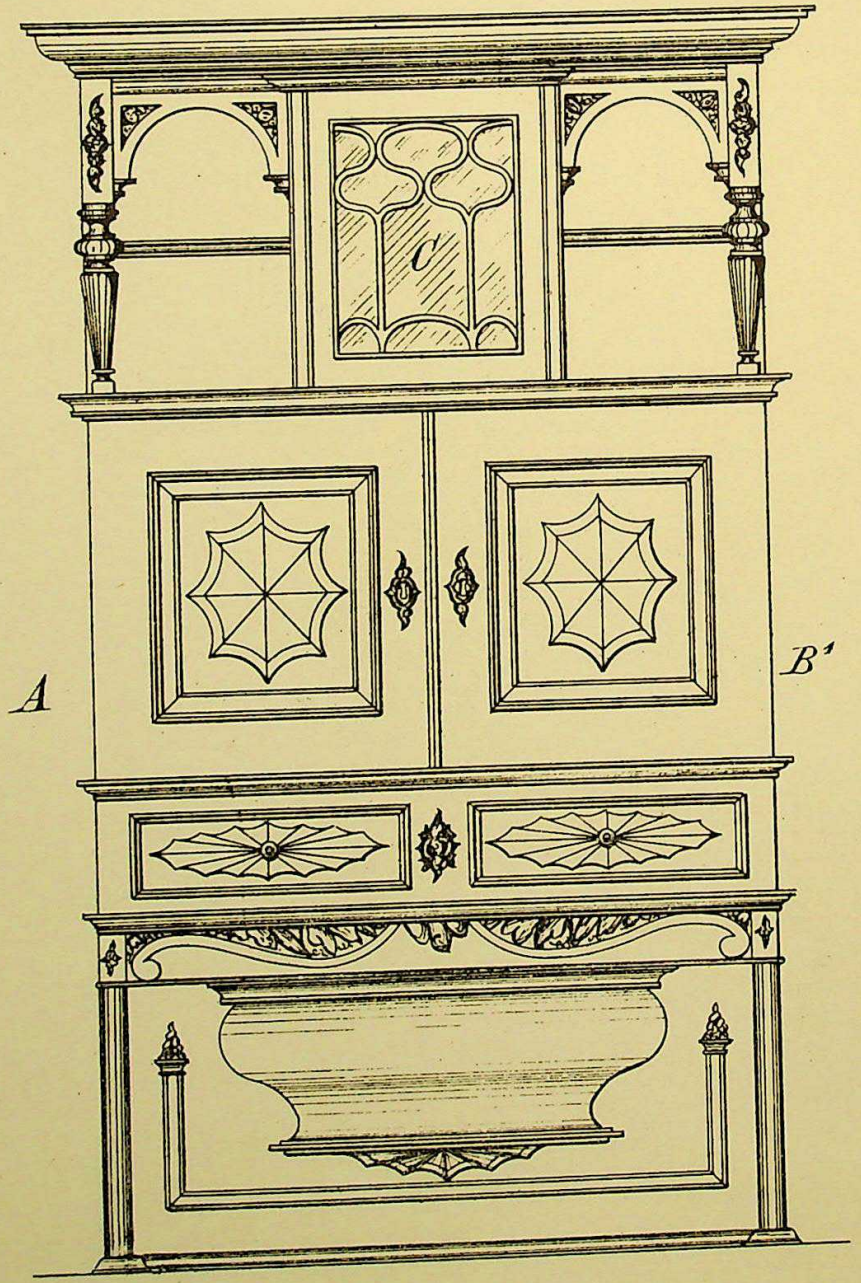


Fig. 4.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Malby & Sons, Photo-Litho.

Fig. 7.



45. FURNITURE,
Wardrobes.

Fig. 8.

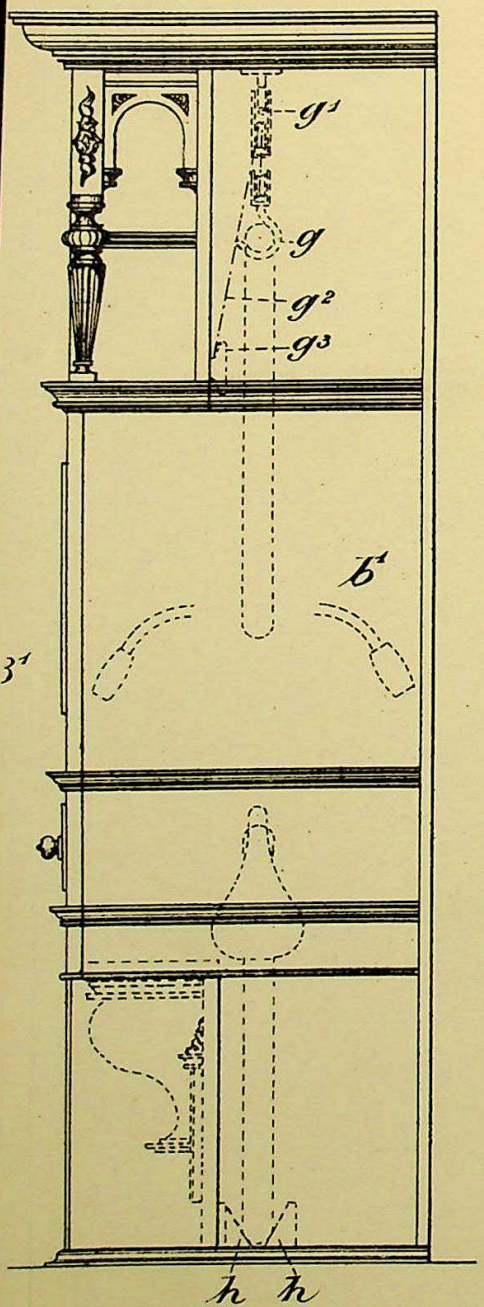
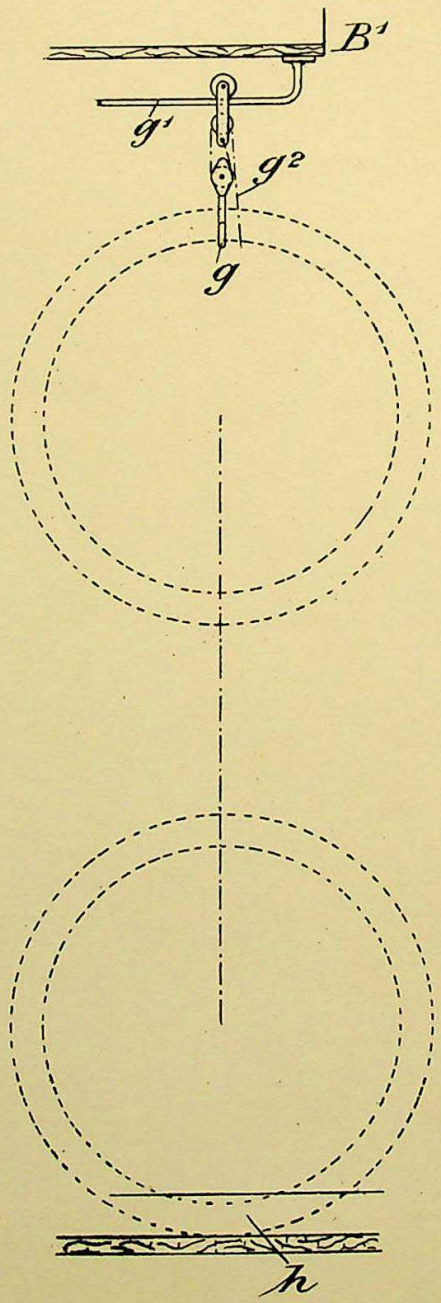


Fig. 9.



[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Malby & Sons Photo-Litho

Wardrobes 8

45. FURNITURE,
Wardrobes.

N° 4311 A.D. 1897

Date of Application, 17th Feb., 1897
Complete Specification Left, 17th Nov., 1897—Accepted, 12th Feb., 1898

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

DUPLICATE

An Improved Housing or Cabinet for Bicycles.

We, WILLIAM HENRY TIMMS and GEORGE WEBB, both of Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement, in the County of London, Furniture Designers, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

This invention relates to cabinets or "fitments" adapted for the reception and protection of bicycles and their appurtenances; the combination being of such a character as to lend itself to artistic treatment and to be suitable for use in the halls or even sitting rooms of dwelling-houses.

According to one mode of carrying out our invention, the form and dimensions of the cabinet are such as to admit an ordinary bicycle placed on end, that is to say with one wheel above the other. The major portion of the front may be open, except for a curtain, whilst the handle-bar and seat occupy a dwarfed portion towards one side closed by a door. The opening of the door may be arranged to effect the withdrawal of the curtain. The bicycle is introduced from the front and is suspended within the cabinet by one of the wheels, preferably the front wheel, or by the wheel-fork, from a hook; the cabinet being closed by a door or doors or by curtains. If preferred, both sides of the cabinet may be made to correspond outwardly; the spaces being arranged or fitted for the reception of bicycle accessories, or of coats or other wearing apparel. Provision may also be made for the utilization of the cabinet as a hat and umbrella stand.

According to an alternative mode of construction, the bicycle is introduced from the side and suspended as previously described; the cabinet being closed by a suitably formed door. A guide such as a metal bar or rail may be placed near the floor of the cabinet for preventing lateral displacement of the machine. The hook from which the bicycle is suspended may be fixed, in which case it is preferably arranged so that the axial centre line of the wheels is maintained approximately vertical; or the hook may be arranged to slide or run on a bar or rail inside the cabinet. The sides may be rendered useful for the reception of hats and umbrellas, and the available spaces in the construction of the cabinet be arranged to serve for either decorative or useful purposes as may be required. A calendar may be provided on the face of the cabinet with spaces for recording the various runs accomplished.

The cabinet may be arranged for enclosing a bicycle of the tandem type, or, if desired, it may be constructed to enclose two or more machines.

Instead of suspending the machine from a hook which engages the rim of the wheel, a bifurcated holder may be employed, whereby the machine may be suspended from the fork of the frame or from the spindle or hub of the wheel.

Dated this 9th day of February 1897.

For the Applicants,
G. G. M. HARDINGHAM,
Chartered Patent Agent, 191, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

[*Price* 8*d*.]

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

An Improved Housing or Cabinet for Bicycles.

We, WILLIAM HENRY TIMMS and GEORGE WEBB, both of Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement, in the County of London, England, Furniture Designers, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to cabinets or "fitments" adapted for the reception and protection of bicycles and their appurtenances; the construction being of such a character as to lend itself to artistic treatment and to be suitable for use in the halls or even sitting rooms of dwelling-houses.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate two modes of carrying our invention into effect, Fig. 1 represents an elevation of a cabinet whereof the opening for inserting the bicycle is closed or covered by a curtain. Fig. 2 is a corresponding plan. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views showing the cabinet open. Fig. 4^A is an enlarged view of the runner employed for drawing the curtain. Figs. 5 and 6 are diagrammatic views in perspective illustrating the arrangement for operating the curtain. Fig. 7 is an elevation, Fig. 8 an end view and Fig. 9 a vertical section of an alternative mode of construction wherein the bicycle is inserted at one end.

According to our invention, the form and dimensions of the cabinet are such as to admit an ordinary bicycle placed on end, that is to say, with one wheel above the other.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, the major portion A of the cabinet accommodates the major or wheel portion of the bicycle; the front of this portion A being open, except for a curtain *a*. The handle-bar and seat occupy a dwarfed portion B towards one side closed by a door *b*. For operating the curtain *a* a runner a^1, which slides on the rail a^2, is connected with the door *b*, by means of the cord *c*; the latter passing round guide sheaves or pulleys *d d*. Another cord c^1, having one end permanently attached to an eye *e* and carrying a weight *f* at the other end, passes round the pulley a^3, mounted in the runner a^1, and is fixed to the last right-hand curtain-ring; passing thence round other pulleys d^1 d^1 to the weight. On opening the door *b*, the cord *c* draws the runner a^1 towards the left-hand, and, at the same time, the right-hand side of the curtain is also drawn towards the left, with the result that the continued movement consequent on completing the opening of the door effects the removal of the curtain and the opening of the cabinet, as seen in Figs. 3 and 6. The weight *f* effects the extension of the curtain on the closing of the door *b*. The bicycle is introduced from the front and is suspended within the cabinet by one of the wheels, preferably the front wheel, or by the wheel-fork, from a hook *g* secured to the top of the cabinet. If preferred, both ends of the cabinet may be made to correspond outwardly; the spaces being arranged or fitted for the reception of bicycle accessories, or of coats or other wearing apparel. Provision may also be made for the utilization of the cabinet as a hat and umbrella stand as will be readily understood.

According to the alternative mode of construction, illustrated in Figs. 7 to 9, the bicycle is introduced at the end B^1 and suspended as previously described; a door b^1 closing the entire end of the cabinet. A guide, such as a metal bar or rail, or a groove formed by strips of wood *h h*, may be placed on or near the floor of the cabinet for preventing lateral displacement of the machine. The hook *g* from which the bicycle is suspended may be fixed, in which case it is preferably arranged so that the axial centre line of the wheels is maintained approximately vertical; or the hook *g* may be arranged to slide or run on a bar or rail g^1 inside the cabinet. In Fig. 9 the hook *g* is suspended by tackle in order to facilitate the operation of

inserting the machine which is accomplished by suspending the front wheel from the hook g, the operator meanwhile holding the cord g^2, and then directing the back-wheel in the guide h. By then gently pushing and hauling, the machine will be housed in position; the cord g^2 being made fast by means of the cleat g^3.

The sides or ends of the cabinet may be rendered useful for the reception of hats and umbrellas, and the available spaces in the construction of the cabinet be arranged to serve for either decorative or useful purposes as may be required. For instance, the parts C may serve as a cupboard for the reception of bicycle accessories. A calendar may be provided in a suitable position on the face of the cabinet with spaces for recording the various runs accomplished.

The cabinets herein described and illustrated are adapted for the reception of a single machine; but they may be arranged for enclosing a bicycle of the tandem type, or, if desired, they may be constructed to enclose two or more machines.

Instead of suspending the machine from a hook which engages the rim of the wheel, as above described, a bifurcated holder may be employed, whereby the machine may be suspended from the fork of the frame or from the spindle or hub of the wheel.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we claim:—

1. A cabinet for bicycles constructed substantially as herein described and adapted for the reception of the machine reared on end.

2. The improved bicycle-cabinet arranged substantially as described with reference to Figs. 1 to 6 of the accompanying drawings, and designed to admit the machine from the front, the major portion of the opening being covered by a curtain.

3. The improved bicycle-cabinet arranged substantially as described with reference to Figs. 7 to 9 of the accompanying drawings, and designed to admit the machine from one end, the opening being covered by a door.

4. In a bicycle-cabinet of the kind illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 of the accompanying drawings, and in which the opening is covered partly by a door and partly by a curtain, arranging the curtain to be drawn to-and-fro as the door is closed or opened, substantially as herein described.

Dated this 17th day of November 1897.

For the Applicants,

G. G. M. HARDINGHAM,
Chartered Patent Agent, 191, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Redhill: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Malcomson & Co., Ltd.—1898